MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 AUGUST 1982

Lebanon

Military Situation -- After heavy fighting over the weekend broke cease-fire agreements, a new cease-fire agreement was reached in the afternoon of 1 August. Beirut radio reported that the latest cease-fire is still holding.

According to IDF radio on 30 July, the IDF spokesman announced that repeated cease-fire violations by the "terrorists" caused the IDF to react and to no longer feel obligated to observe a cease-fire. Beirut radio reported that Israel launched air, sea and ground attacks on Beirut and the southern suburbs. Voice of Lebanon radio said the IDF hit Beirut airport, the Kuwaiti and Soviet Embassy areas and Palestinian camps. A new cease-fire agreement was signed that evening after over 20 people were killed and 50 were wounded in the fighting on 30 July, Beirut radio reported. Two Israeli soldiers were injured and the "terrorists" continued fighting after the cease-fire agreement, Jerusalem radio claimed. The cease-fire held through the next day, although Voice of Lebanon noted that shelling and clashes with the Israelis took place in several areas of Beirut. Beirut radio said the Israelis blocked food, supplies, water and power to west and south Beirut; people were getting sick from contaminated water and disease was spreading. IDF radio reported one Israeli soldier was killed when a vehicle was hit in the eastern sector.

Early on 1 August, the IDF spokesman announced that "recurrent" violations of the cease-fire agreement again caused the Israeli forces to hit positions in Beirut, Jerusalem radio reported. Beirut radio emphasized that this all-out Israeli ground, sea and air attack continued until the afternoon and that Beirut experienced the "worst human situation." The radio said all parts of the southern suburbs were hit and a violent tank battle took place around the airport. The Israeli chief of staff later announced that the IDF controlled the airport, its forces were stationed on the outskirts of Palestinian camps and nine Israeli soldiers were wounded in the operation, Jerusalem radio reported. The PLO deputy commander in chief admitted that the airport had been captured, but that this was the only Israeli advance, Monte Carlo radio reported. The Voice of Lebanon said east Beirut was subject to "indiscriminate" shellfire and clashes occurred at the museum axis. Unconfirmed reports cited by the Voice of Lebanon claimed that Israeli naval forces landed in the Summerland Hotel area, but Beirut radio sources said the attack failed.

A cease-fire agreement reached in the afternoon ended the fighting which had left no part of west or south Beirut undamaged, Voice of Lebanon reported. Beirut radio said the city was calm. The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio claimed the Israelis lost 1 plane, 14 tanks, and 30 soldiers killed or wounded; Beirut radio said the fighting caused 165 dead and 400 wounded. A Syrian military spokesman cited by Damascus radio said the 1 August fighting resulted in 2 Syrians killed, 14 wounded and 2 tanks destroyed.

According to Jerusalem radio, "tense quiet" prevailed in Beirut on 2 August with occasional violations of the cease-fire. The IDF spokesman, cited by the radio, said three Israelis died in the 1 August fighting.

Israeli Position -- Noting Israel's rejection of the UN Security Council resolution calling for the stationing of UN observers in Beirut, MA'ARIV reported that in his 2 August meeting with U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper, Prime Minister Menahem Begin will stress that the political process is coming to an end and that if the PLO does not leave Lebanon, Israel will remove it. Israel will only agree to a further period of "political time" if a specific timetable and method for the evacuation of the "terrorists" is submitted to it, MA'ARIV said. Israel's decision to strike at the "terrorists" with "unprecedented force" on 1 August was intended to break the PLO, the paper said. Earlier, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said the IDF could have entered west Beirut immediately after capturing Beirut airport but refrained from doing so because of Israel's desire to maintain moral values, ITIM reported. According to Jerusalem radio, Sharon told the Cabinet that the takeover of the airport was a local action. If and when a decision

is made to enter west Beirut, the radio noted, it will be made by the Cabinet plenum and not in a limited-scale consultation.

On 30 July, Israel warned Syria that if it uses SAM's stationed in its territory near the Lebanese border, the IDF will destroy them, Jerusalem radio reported.

'Arafat Statements -- In a 1 August appeal for Arab and Muslim leaders to shoulder their responsibility to stop the Israeli "massacre" of Lebanese and Palestinians in west Beirut, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat stressed that Israel's latest "mad aggressive military escalation" took place despite the positive results achieved by the Arab foreign ministers' committee. In his message, which was broadcast by the Voice of Palestine, 'Arafat spoke of an "Israeli-U.S. decision to frustrate any chances of reaching a solution" to protect Beirut. The radio subsequently noted that 'Arafat expressed the PLO's willingness to cooperate with UN observers. Earlier, the PLO leader said in a message to his fighters reported by the radio that while the PLO has shown political moderation in response to the request of the Lebanese, it has accompanied this by firm preparations and determination to defend Beirut. Nevertheless, 'Arafat has rejected demands from "intransigent" Arab states that the PLO hold fast in west Beirut and drag the Israeli forces into a street war, Beirut radio reported on 31 July citing Palestinian sources.

At a PLO command meeting late on 30 July, 'Arafat instructed Palestinian military commanders to intensify and reinforce Beirut's defenses, the Voice of Palestine reported. The radio also said 'Arafat told a Tunisian newspaper that at the appropriate time he will disclose which Arab countries said "yes" to the Israeli invasion.

Al-Wazzan Appeal -- In a 1 August appeal to the United Nations broadcast by Beirut radio, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said that at dawn that day, "as we were preparing ourselves to complete the arrangements for the implementation of the Jidda statement about the departure of the armed persons from the city of west Beirut, we were surprised by violent and bestial bombardment from the air, sea and ground." Al-Wazzan called for UN action to rescue Lebanon.

Saudi Warning, Jordanian Position -- In a 1 August meeting with the U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal conveyed a strongly-worded protest against the Israeli attack on Beirut and warned that Saudi Arabia may adopt measures detrimental to U.S. interests in the Middle East and to U.S.-Saudi relations, Monte Carlo radio reported. Meanwhile, the Amman paper AR-RA'Y reported that Jordan will never close its doors to any citizen who carries a Jordanian passport and wishes to return home, whether this citizen is now in Lebanon or elsewhere. In a related report, Monte Carlo radio said the U.S. congressional delegation which arrived in Amman over the weekend indicated that Jordan would receive between 800 and 2,000 PLO fighters.

Al-Asad Message, Libyan Presence -- Syria's decision continues to be to fight "in defense of Arab land, honor and integrity whenever necessary," Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad affirmed in an armed forces anniversary message broadcast by Damascus radio. The Israeli paper HA'ARETZ reported that a Libyan force has reinforced Syrian Army positions in Lebanon.

Iran-Iraq War

Military Situation -- An Iraqi military commander cited by INA said Iraqi forces crushed the latest Iranian offensive near Basra and killed over 2,000 Iranians. Iraqi Armed Forces communiques carried by Baghdad radio and INA claimed that over 200 Iranians died in fighting east of Basra on 31 July and 1 August and that Iranian artillery hit Basra residential and commercial areas. An Iranian military communique carried by Tehran radio said Iranian forces defended their newly acquired positions on the Ramadan Operation Front. The commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps claimed 1 million fighters have received military training and 90,000 Iraqis have died since the outbreak of the war, IRNA reported. An Iraqi military spokesman cited by Baghdad radio said the Iranians lost over 27,000 men, 297 tanks and 5 planes in fighting from 13 to 30 July.

Iran's War Aims -- According to Tehran radio, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said in his Friday sermon that Iran entered Iraqi territory to end the war. He said that after the war, Iran aims to receive reparations from whoever wishes to pay them, and also aims to "liberate" Iraq and its people. In a JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI interview reported by IRNA, he said war reparations could be paid in installments.

Islamic Peace Effort -- Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization Habib Chatti announced that the Islamic Good Offices Committee will meet soon to mediate in the Iran-Iraq war, KUNA reported.

Iran

In operations against the Kurdish Democratic Party near Sar Dasht, 100 "counterrevolutionaries" were killed, IRNA reported. In other operations, Iranian guards uncovered 20 Mojahedin-e Khalq hideouts and killed or captured more than 65 members, Tehran radio claimed.

Iraq

Ramadan on U.S., USSR -- In an interview with a Baghdad English-language paper cited by INA, First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan said Iraq continues to regard the USSR as a friend and relations with it had "progressed," while Iraq considers the United States to be "dishonorable and hostile" to Iraq because it is biased toward Israel and has found ways to arm Iran.

Explosion Near Ministry -- An Interior Ministry spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio said a car bomb exploded near the Planning Ministry, killing citizens and ministry employees.

Egypt

The supreme state security prosecution has begun to investigate the 11-member secret organization called "The Hashemite Band," which aims at opposing the basic principles on which the state is built, MENA reported.

DAILY REPORT

South Asia

Vol VIII No 148 2 August 1982

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

PDPA Central Committee Plenum Statement C 1
Communications Minister Leaves for USSR C 5
Forces 'Gun Down' Rebels in Qonduz Province C 5
Rebels 'Crushed' in Herat, Balkh Provinces C 5

INDIA

Spokesman States Right To Reprocess Spent Fuel E 1
Rao Speaks on Pakistan, Lebanon, Detainees E 1

PAKISTAN

Talks To Be Held With India 11-12 August F 1
'Special' Somali Envoy Arrives 30 July F 1
Meets With Yaqub Khan F 1
Delivers Message to Haq F 1
Departs 1 August F 1
Haq Greets PRC's Yang Dezhi on Anniversary F 1
'Significant Improvement' in Iran Ties Noted F 2
[DAWN 27 Jul]

IRAN

Rafsanjani Restates Objectives Behind War I 1
Reza'i: 90,000 Iraqis Killed Since War Began I 2
Joint Staff Chief Briefs Khomeyni on War I 3
Materials Concerning Ramadan Operation I 3
Iraqi Air Attacks Repulsed I 3
'Heavy Counterattack' Fails I 3
Soviet-Built Tanks Captured I 3
Iraqi Plane Downed I 4
Commander Describes Operation I 4
Joint Staff Communique 1,001 I 5
Joint Staff Communique 1,002 I 6
Joint Staff Communique 1,003 I 6
100 Kurdish Rebels Killed Near Sar Dasht 30 July I 7
French Refusal To Repay Loan Denounced I 8

PDPA CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM STATEMENT

LD010926 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Dear listeners of Radio Afghanistan: As you know the Ninth PDPA Central Committee Plenum concerning ideological matters and the strengthening of political work among the masses was held on Tuesday morning, 27 July, in the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council. Esteemed Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, read the basic statement of the Ninth PDPA Plenum about ideological matters and strengthening political work among the masses, part of which was broadcast last night; here we draw your attention to the remaining part:

[Read by announcer] Comrades, we now consider specific phases of work among the masses. [passage indistinct]

Political work among the masses must be more concentrated on describing the nature and objective of PDPA policy, propagation and popularization of our gains, and the need for strengthening the struggle against the counterrevolutionaries [words indistinct].

We are not hiding the [words indistinct] from the masses [words indistinct]. In promoting political work among the masses we should know whom we are dealing with, their characteristics, their class psychology and spirit. The success of the work depends to a large degree on which forms, methods and issues are selected for promoting political work among the masses. It must be learned how the most acceptable methods and forms to deal with the various social groups -- consisting of peasants, workers, guildsmen, tradesmen and so on -- can be found [words indistinct].

One of the most important objectives of political work among the peasants should be to assist them in perceiving their fundamental interests in the revolution, in knowing the objectives of land and water reform and to attact peasants for active participation in this union [words indistinct]. This task requires the formidable organizational and political activities of provincial party committees and local organs of the state power and administration. Regrettably, some of the secretaries of the provincial party committees and governors have not yet deeply analyzed (?the degree of maximum use) [words indistinct].

As is known some of our comrades have not yet sufficiently (?emphasized) the formidable political and social importance [words indistinct] of land and water reform in attracting the peasants in the direction of the revolution and suppporting the policy of the party and the national government. The realization of this issue is also essential from the point of view that as a result of counterrevolutionary activities, land reform in some parts of the country is being slowed down or [word indistinct] stopped. In some provinces a large number of peasant families, under the influence of intimidation, terror and fabrications by counterrevolutionaries (?have been separated) from the land they received after the revolution [words indistinct]. The implementation of land and water reform must be broadened relentlessly and constantly, and this work must be organized in such a manner that the peasant becomes aware and knows that the party and government are on their side and that the revolutionary government is their government.

Comrades, [words indistinct] revolutionary forces of our society is our proud working class whose number is increasing. At present about 150,000 workers are employed in 300 productive enterprises. The role of workers in the social [word indistinct] and other social fields of the country's life is increasing [words indistinct]. We must tell each worker that his work today is vitally important for the whole country [words indistinct].

Under our country's present conditions tradesmen play a noticeable role for the economy, one we should not ignore. Therefore, we must promote among them, as among the workers, the political work. However, under these circumstances it is required to make further use [words indistinct] from tradesmen's activities.

We must decide how these activities can be broadened and strengthened and make use of them in political work with tradesmen. In the political work an important place is allocated to work with small businessmen and national merchants.

It is required that the political work among teachers be improved and assistance be given to the broadening of their social activities; they themselves should be strengthened with the spirit of faithfulness to the aspiration of the April Revolution.

Comrades, explaining and popularising PDPA and revolutionary government policy in relation to Islam and work among clergy and [words indistinct] must become a subject of constant attention by the party. Our party desires to serve the whole people. [Words indistinct] respectful attitude toward the traditions and religious rituals of all groups and nationalities residing in the country.

After the new development stage of the April Revolution, formidable work has been accomplished in this direction.

Legal and lawful aspects of the government and the PDPA's political principles regarding Islam and the clergy of Afghanistan [word indistinct] have been implemented in practice. The [word indistict] democratic of the clergy in their [word indistinct] in revolution has been firmly considered. The DRA Government protects and perserves mosques, shrines and other Muslims' sacred places and materially and morally assists patriotic clergy. In the year 1360 [21 March 1981-20 March 1982] special aid to clergy and religious institutions amounted to more than 26 million afghanis and in 1361 this figure will increase. [passage indistinct] The DRA Government will pay more attention to renovation and construction of new mosques. For this purpose 51 million afghanis were spent in the year 1360 and 53 million afghanis have been allocated in the budget of year 1361. [passage indistinct]

However, the questions arise: Are our efforts sufficient for these [word indistinct] to reach everyone's ears? Do the Muslim people of our country know what the party and government are doing for them? And is our political work enough to inform the masses of the realities of the criminal actions of and blood shed by these so-called defenders of Islam?

These are the elements who destroy mosques and shrines and are the elements who, after the April Revolution, martyred more than 100 respectable clergy and mullahs like Malawi Gardizi, [name indistinct], Mawlawi Hafizullah Nasrat and others.

The actions of these criminals and murderers are not pardonable, let the [word indistinct] of people always [word indistinct] on them. Regarding their so-called claim of defense of Islam, we should explain to the masses that this slogan is merely a cover and excuse for [word indistinct] of our revolution. [Word indistinct] these cries and noises of the counterrevolutionary propaganda, about [word indistinct] and annoyance of the faithful in present Afghanistan, are just lies. [Words indistinct] should see and know that the so-called defense of Islam slogan is published hypocritically by those imperialist forces who, if it suits their own interests, would immediately forget the defense of Islam.

Is it not the United States that encourages Israeli aggression against the Islamic countries? Aren't they the ones who stood against the Islamic revolution in Iran? Don't the hired servants of imperialism and reaction perform [words indistinct] in our country? The PDPA and the revolutionary government will never compromise, by making use of the sacred religion of Islam, with efforts to make Afghanistan abandon the path it has chosen.

Regarding the activities of the National Fatherland Front [NFF], the [words indistinct], this system of social and mass organizations that coordinates and organizes the efforts and work of all patriotic people is gaining strength daily.

Fifteen [words indistinct] and hundreds of thousands of individual members have participated in the NFF. Now (?NFF projects) have been [word indistinct] in 23 provinces, 15 districts and [words indistinct]. Seventy-eight councils of the NFF have been formed in Kabul.

[passage indistinct] First of all, these duties should concentrate on nationwide peace and should be related to crushing the armed counterrevolution. The energy and strength of the members of the NFF should be devoted to normalizing the situation in the areas that have been freed and cooperating with the government to maintain the assured security of the enterprises and people.

In recent years thousands of full and probationary members, including workers, peasants, tradesmen, troops and NCO's of the armed forces and sarandoy and representatives of the revolutionary intellectuals, have been accepted into the ranks of the party. These people [word indistinct] with profound belief in the aspirations of PDPA and cooperated for the realization of these goals. However, due to the current situation, not all of them received the necessary theoretical training, particularly in the field of party [word indistinct]. Some of them could not finish their education and training.

As political education is organized these facts should be considered.

One of our first duties is the elimination of illiteracy. Revolution should give the people the light of knowledge: It cannot be any other way. At present 27,000 courses and anti-illiteracy centers are active in the country, at which 600,000 people are learning to read and write. Literacy courses are being held for the armed forces and sarandoy.

Comrades, mass media should play a major role in political work among the people. At present 11 daily newspapers and journals are printed in the capital and an additional 11 provincial newspapers and 42 magazines are also printed in the country.

Radio Afghanistan carries 27 hours of programming, including external broadcasts and those for the national minorities, daily.

Critical materials exposing unsuitable and improper (?work) by some institutions, departments and national institutions are being published. For example, HAQIQAT-E ENQLAB-E SAWR has published critical articles and the Voice of the People radio constantly passes the people's complaints and criticism to party and government authorities. All mass media are required to courageously expose shortcomings [words indistinct] so that party and government organs, may courageously take timely and necessary measures for [words indistinct].

The Central Committee social science institute has been transformed into a recognized center for the training of party cadres. At this very moment more than 2,500 members of the party are studying party education at this institute. The institute's role in this crucial task must be constantly increased. In this connection it must be pointed out that the party committees and relevent armed forces organs are dutybound to more responsibly tackle the selection of the individuals for the institute of social science and the distribution of its graduates. Each graduate of this institute must fully use his acquired knowledge to (?control) party work in the local areas. [passage indistinct]

The (?task) of political work among the masses is not only the job of the ideological workers. This is the job of the whole party: each party committee, each party organization and, finally, each PDPA member.

Comrades, in our political work we must also pay attention to the regional and world situation alongside home events. The international situation continues to be tense. Armed interference from abroad has taken the shape of undeclared war [word indistinct] and also hostile [word indistinct] against revolutionary Afghanistan has not been halted.

International reaction has not given up its striving to use the so-called Afghanistan issue to intensify international tension. Today it is fully clear to everybody with sound mind that imperialism, the reaction of the region and (?hegemonism want) to stifle the Afghan revolution and to isolate the DRA in the international arena.

Every day our country acquires more support and recognition from the progressive and peace-loving forces of the world. At present the DRA has diplomatic relations with more than 100 countries of the world. Our relations with the great northern neighbor, the USSR, and with socialist countries [words indistinct].

The friendly and official visit of the high-ranking DRA party and government delegation to the GDR which recently took place is a bright sign of these relations. Relations with the majority of developing countries, especially with [name indistinct] Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Ethiopia, Libya and so forth, are successfully developing and expanding.

The PDPA successfully develops and expands its relations and cooperation with international labor movements, parties and progressive democratic organizations and national liberation movements. We have the right to be proud of all these.

In particular we want to point out the importance of relations with the USSR, which are satisfactorily expanding and broadening in all fields, including commericial, [word indistinct], economic, scientific, technical and cultural areas. The DRA and the USSR in UN General Assembly sessions, other sessions and international gatherings, have close cooperation and have coordinated and [word indistinct] their activities and steps in connection with the solution of events around Afghanistan and strengthening peace and security of events around Afghanistan and strengthening peace and security in the region [words indistinct] and east of Asia.

The growing and [words indistinct] relations between the PDPA and the CPSU is the most important element of Afghan-USSR relations. In the name of the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council, the Government of the DRA and all the people of Afghanistan, I express profound and sincere gratitude for the all-round assistance and broad support for the DRA by the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and the person of Leonid Brezhnev [word indistinct].

It is the duty and responsibility of every party member and every employee of the government machinery to endeavour to ilize fully the USSR's huge assistance; our people should know everything about it in order to evaluate its importance properly.

Comrades, we have time and again announced and we again announce that it is our desire to normalize or even have friendly reciprocal relations with our eastern and western neighbors, that is to say Pakistan and Iran, on the basis of good intentions, reason and logic and [word indistinct] constructive talks. We are relentlessly and with determination continuing our efforts for the political solution of events concerning Afghanistan and for the normalization of relations with neighboring countries. We have always put forward constructive and useful proposals considering the interests of our country and the interests of others.

We attended with useful proposals the last talks of the DRA and Pakistani foriegn ministers in Geneva through the special envoy of the UN secretary general. These talks indicated that bases are present for reaching acceptable agreements in general for both parties in the all-round political solution. Only good intentions and mutual understanding are required to solve the existing disagreements. We are prepared, as far as the DRA is concerned, to follow our half of (?the road) for improving the situation in the region and for normalizing relations with Pakistan and Iran.

Comrades, we can point out with satisfaction that our country is taking a small but praiseworthy part in the positive solution of regional and world problems. These [word indistinct] cannot only be seen in foreign policy initiatives.

The strengthening and broadening of our revolutionary gains, further evolution of the April Revolution, consolidation of the new order in Afghan [words indistinct] are the most important manifestations of this [words indistinct]. Go forward in this proud and delivering path without hesitation or fear. Comrades, we will inevitably be victorious.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER LEAVES FOR USSR

GF011724 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and minister of communications, heading a delegation, left for the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to pay an official and friendly visit to that country on the invitation of the communication minister of the Soviet Union. Dr Najib, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan; Mahmud Barialay, alternate member and secretary of Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan; Associate Professor Dr Faqir Mohammad Ya'qubi, minister of education; deputy ministers and departmental heads of the Ministry of Communications; deputy chief of protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and the charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul bid farewell to Watanjar at Kabul International Airport.

FORCES 'GUN DOWN' REBELS IN QONDUZ PROVINCE

LD311926 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Two groups of rebels have recently been gunned down in the Districts of Archi and Chahar Darrgh, Qonduz Province, as a result of the revolutionary devotion of the sarandoy force in Qonduz Province.

According to the report of the Qonduz Governorate, (Hajji Nurmullah) and (Fazel), the ringleaders of the rebels in Archi District, and (Mola Mohammad Ebrahem) in Chahar Darrgh District, were crushed; a ringleader of the rebels, [name indistinct], was captured.

The source added that several assorted weapons, bullets and propaganda leaflets, proving their links with the counterrevolutionaries abroad, were seized from these enemies of the people's peace.

REBELS 'CRUSHED' IN HERAT, BALKH PROVINCES

GF311254 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] (?Thirty of) the counterrevolutionaries who had been disrupting the peace and calm life of the toiling and defenseless people of (?Injil) County of Herat Province were crushed as a result of the heroism displayed by the officers and soldiers of the 12th (?Air) Division of Herat Province. Five firearms of American, Chinese and Egyptian make and two motorcycles and propaganda papers were seized from these criminals.

As a result of the heroic combat of the officers and soldiers of the 18th Unit of the armed forces of Balkh Province, groups of rebels who had been disrupting the peaceful life of the toiling people of the [name indistinct] County of the Balkh Province and the (?Sansarak) and Sar-e Pol Counties of Jowzjan Province in northern Afghanistan were crushed and (?50) of them were captured. A source of the security forces of Balkh Province said that one of the ringleaders of the murderers was killed and another one was arrested. The source added that (?70) units of different types of American-, Chinese- and Egyptian-made arms, 3,400 ammunition [as heard], 15 antitank mines and 15 kg of explosives were seized by the security forces from the criminals.

SPOKESMAN STATES RIGHT TO REPROCESS SPENT FUEL

BK010726 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] A government spokesman has said that India has the right to process spent fuel at Tarapur without any further consultations with the U.S. Government. There is no question of any joint determination in this regard. A member of the official delegation accompanying the prime minister on her U.S. tour explained that the original agreement provided for the transfer of the right to implement the safeguard provision to the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. After mutual consultations in 1971, India and the United States designated IAEA as the agency to administer the safeguard. India maintains that after this trilateral agreement, it can proceed with the reprocessing of the spent fuel. In other words, the joint determination which Washington is talking about has already been done. All that now remains is for India to notify IAEA so that they can start their monitoring operation.

All-India Radio special correspondent Manohar Chakru, covering the prime minister's visit to the United States, reports from New York that America has taken a different position on this issue. It says that despite the trilateral agreement it has still a say in the reprocessing. However, the disagreement will not come in the way of France supplying enriched uranium for the Tarapur plant. Our correspondent adds that there is no more storage capacity for stocking the spent fuel and this has lent urgency to reprocess it. India had notified the American Government in January last year that it will start reprocessing the fuel.

RAO SPEAKS ON PAKISTAN, LEBANON, DETAINEES

BK300753 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] The number of Pakistani visitors to India has been increasing following the liberal implementation of the visa agreement between the two countries. There is an increase in the Indian nationals visiting Pakistan as well. Giving this information in a written reply in the Rajya Sabha today, External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao said the government's policy is to enlarge the facilities for visits by Indian nationals to Pakistan and vice versa.

In another answer, Narasimha Rao said India has sent to Pakistan a draft of the terms for setting up a joint commission. The draft proposes cooperation in the economic, trade, science and technology and cultural fields to mutual interests of both the countries and provide for a suitable machinery for the purpose.

Rao informed the Rajya Sabha that four Indian nationals were killed in the recent Israeli-PLO conflict and many other Indians are reported to be in Israeli captivity. He said under the prevailing circumstances it has not been possible to confirm the reports. The International Red Cross has been approached in Beirut and Geneva to assure the safety of the Indian nationals.

In reply to another question, Rao informed the house 40 Indian nationals were arrested in south Lebanon. Thirteen of them were released later on. Immediate steps were taken to trace 32 others whose whereabouts are not known. [figures as heard]

The house was also informed that there are at present 58 Indian detainees in Burmese jails. Rao said that our embassy in Rangoon is in regular touch with the Burmese authorities regarding the welfare, release and, where necessary, return of such Indian nationals to India. He said according to the preliminary assessment, seven persons in the list are Burmese citizens or other nationals.

TALKS TO BE HELD WITH INDIA 11-12 AUGUST

BK311024 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] It has been announced in Islamabad that Foreign Secretary of Pakistan Niaz A. Naik and Indian Foreign Secretary Rasgotra are due to hold bilateral talks in Islamabad on the 11th and 12th of next month.

It may be recalled that following the decisions in January this year the foreign ministers of Pakistan and India had agreed on a future exchange of views on contents of the proposed agreement on nonaggression and nonuse of force between the two countries. In this connection the Indian foreign secretary was invited to visit Pakistan.

'SPECIAL' SOMALI ENVOY ARRIVES 30 JULY

BK301617 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Maj Gen Abdalla Mohamed Fadil, special envoy of Somali President Siad Barre, arrived in Islamabad today. He is reported to have brought a message from the Somali president for President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. Federal Minister for Local Government and Rural Development Fakr Imam received the Somali envoy.

Meets With Yaqub Khan

BK311529 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Somali Industries Minister Maj Gen Abdalla Mohamed Fadil called on Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan. He stayed with the foreign minister for some time and exchanged views on matters of mutual interest.

Delivers Message to Haq

BK010854 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Special envoy of the Somali president, Minister of Industries Maj Gen Abdalla Mohamed Fadil, called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi yesterday evening and delivered a message to him from Somali President Siad Barre.

Members of the team from (Nasir Har) academy in Egypt, who are currently on a 9-day visit to Pakistan under the leadership of Maj Gen (Fathi), also called on the president yesterday evening.

Depart 1 August

BK020448 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] The Somali president's special envoy and industries minister, Maj Gen Abdalla Mohamed Fadil, left Islamabad yesterday after a 3-day visit to Pakistan. He was seen off at the airport by Federal Minister for Local Government and Rural Development Fakr Imam.

HAQ GREETS PRC'S YANG DEZHI ON ANNIVERSARY

BK020502 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, who is also the chief of the Army Staff, has sent a message of greetings to the chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA], Gen Yang Dezhi, on the 55th anniversary of the PLA's establishment, which is being observed today.

He expressed confidence that the PLA, under the able leadership of Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Gen Yang Dezhi, will continue to meet with further success in its efforts to strengthen national defense and to implement programs for the country's progress and prosperity.

The president said: I hope that the existing cordial, friendly relations between the ground forces of Pakistan and China will be further strengthened in the years to come.

Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee Chairman Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan has also sent a message of greetings to the chief of the General Staff of the PLA, Yang Dezhi, on this occasion.

The president participated in a reception at the Chinese Embassy in Islamabad yesterday evening which was held on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the PLA's establishment. Vice Chief of Army Staff Gen Sawar Khan, Air Force Chief Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim and Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan also attended the reception.

'SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT' IN IRAN TIES NOTED

GF310653 Karachi DAWN in English 27 Jul 82 p 10

[Text] Islamabad, July 26 -- There has been significant improvement in the already existing cordial relat ons between Iran and Pakistan after the Islamic revolution in Iran. The political and economic cooperation is on the increase and the flow of trade between the two countries has improved significantly.

These views were expressed by Mr Abdul Malik Khattak [Pakistani ambassador to Iran] when he conferrred in Tehran with the Iranian minister for labour and social affairs, Mr Ahmad Tavakkoli, who is also the official spokesman for the Iranian Government, says a message received here.

The ambassador, referring to the Islamic revolution of Iran, said Pakistan, being an ideological state, viewed with happiness any step taken for the unity and strength of the Islamic ummah.

The Iranian minister for labour and social affairs expressed his satisfication and happiness over the existing brotherly relations between the two countries. He recalled his very pleasant meeting with Pakistan Federal Labour Minister Ghulam Dastgir Khan at Geneva. He said Iranian policies were based on Islamic precepts and, therefore, there was much identity of views with Pakistan.

The Iranian minister stated that Iran was reducing its dependence on Western countries so far [as] foreign trade was concerned and increasing its trade with Muslim and Third World countries, and added that in this context Pakistan was of great importance to Iran. He emphasised that Muslim nations should exploit their own resources for the benefit of all Muslims. Pakistan, he declared, was a country which had always been ready to help Muslim causes selflessly.

Mr Tavakkoli said Iran was also reducing its dependence on foreign experts. If technical experts were required, Iran would prefer to have them from Pakistan. He suggested that both countries should coordinate manpower planning and meet manpower needs of each other. The minister said the Iranian deputy minister of labour returned very happy after his visit to Pakistan.

The ambassador said the exchange of visits by government leaders was very necessary and they were hopeful that soon several high-level visits would take place.

The ambassador said further that Pakistan would be participating in the industrial exhibition to be held in Tehran in September, and offered to meet the Iranian requirements of engineering and electrical goods manufactured in Pakistan. -- APP.

RAFSANJANI RESTATES OBJECTIVES BEHIND WAR

LD301348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The political-religious Friday prayers, those symbols of Muslim unity, were held today with the paticipation of millions of the Muslim and heroic Iranian nation throughout the country. The people of Tehran, who are ever-vigilant, showed mass participation today in the Friday prayers at Tehran University and in the surrounding streets, led by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the provisional Friday imam of Tehran.

In his sermon, the provisional Friday imam of Tehran talked about war issues. Referring to the continuation of the war inside Iraqi territory, he said that we took the war onto Iraqi territory for these reasons, and our reasons are just: Our most important and most significant reason is to end the war. We intensified the war in order to bring it to a close. This is the greatest aim of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Despite their claims, our enemies want the Iran-Iraq war to continue. They want us to stay on this side of the border and for Iraq to stay on the other side of the border. They want the war to continue in this way so that they can achieve their goals; so that West Azarbayjan and Khuzestan can be taken away from us; so that we cannot reconstruct our destroyed cities; so that we are forced to purchase weapons in order to continue the war and to spend our money on weapons.

Therefore, we would not be able to build the country and we would also be under pressure in the international scene, by having to be mindful of what is said about us. We would also be obligated to all the countries of the world.

It is most desirable for the world of arrogance to see that our revolution is sidetracked. On the other hand, the countries of the region, the Soviet Union, America, England and France are all helping Iraq in every way to keep it in power in order to receive protection money from those countries to whom they have told: If the Islamic revolution succeeds, it will destroy you. At the same time, those who sell arms will also sell their weapons and Israel will also make use of the situation and attack Lebanon. Therefore, America, England, France and the rest who say that the war should be ended are all lying. They want the war to continue and had we stayed within our borders they would have achieved their wish. They would not have paid war reparations or withdrawn one step from their plans. The other option for us was to end the war, and we have done so by entering Iraq.

Referring to the power of the fighters of Islam, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that we cannot conduct the war in the same way as Iraq. We could raze all the Iraqi cities to the ground, but we will not do so. We will fight where those who wish to fight against us will be destroyed, not so that the ordinary people and those who are not fighting us are destroyed. Our war has the aim of self-defense. They do not understand what we are doing, but we know what we are doing.

The provisional Friday imam remarked on the analyses and interpretations of counter-revolutionaries in foreign countries about the devotion and self-sacrifice of the people and, continuing his sermon. he said:

[Begin recording] We have not announced our program, and no one knows what it is, but its essence is to crush the satanic power which Egypt, Jordan, the reactionary countries of the region, America and the Soviet Union have bestowed upon Saddam; when it is crushed, to finish the war; when the war is finished there will no longer be anyone in the region who demands protection money.

The small Arab countries should know that Kuwait, Bajrain, Qatar, Dubai and the rest of the emirates are not as large as our own Khuzestan. If we can we will build our own Khuzestan. We don't need you, your money, your oil or your livelihood.

Don't engage in any mischief; of course, you should also deal properly with your own people. Even if we are engaged in war, if you wish to mistreat your people we will support your people, in the same way that we supported the people of Iraq. This war was imposed upon us because of our support for the people of Iraq, and we will advance until the Iraqi people are set free. After all, it will be Israel's turn. On that day, if your governments do not wish to come and fight alongside us to join battle against Israel they will be eliminated. Even if we do not eliminate them, their own nations will eliminate them.

Therefore, our aim is, first of all, for the war to come to an end. Second, we wish to receive our war reparations. We have been fighting for 20 months or so and we have spent a great deal of money. Money is needed for all the damages and all the misery that this nation has endured. How much money do we have? These things must be restored. Who should pay for them? Of course, in the first instance, Iraq should pay. Iraq has oil and can pay for them. If there are other people who have incited Iraq and who now wish to pay, they can pay; this is not our concern. However, this money and the war reparations should be paid so that we can rebuild this country.

Our other goal is that the region, Iraq and the Iraqi people are liberated, so that they are put at ease. We have no political, governmental, territorial or economic ambitions in Iraq. We want the Iraqi people to be liberated. We will not withdraw one inch from the territory which international law has allocated to us. Later, we will return to that point. The people of Iraq will be free.

Of course, the Islamic Republic will not allow certain minigroups which exist in various corners of Iraq, such as those which existed in Iran -- the so-called Peykar, Feda'i, Mojahedin, Ummat and so on -- to come and make plans for the destiny of the Iraqi nation.

We will stand alongside the masses of the Iraqi nation and alongside the Muslims and the people of Iraq. We will bring about conditions necessary for them to vote and choose their own government, so that the Muslim Iraqi nation can follow the path which it decides for itself. [end recording]

REZA'I: 90,000 IRAQIS KILLED SINCE WAR BEGAN

LD311028 Tehran IRNA in English 0905 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Ahvaz, July 31 (IRNA) -- The commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps, Mohsen Reza'i, said Friday night here that Iran, in order to defend itself, was forced to remove the Iraqi Ba'th Party and put an end to its crimes. He stressed that with the elimination of the Iraqi Ba'th Party, the issue of the Zionist regime could be solved -- a regime which would attack a Muslim country and massacre people whenever it desired.

Reza'i, speaking to a gathering of combatants of the Mobilisation force in Ahvaz, further added that if Islamic combatants intended to defend Muslim countries, Islamic prestige and eradicate the Zionist regime, they had no other alternative other than passing through Karbala'. It was rational to make Saddam's case clear inside Iraqi territory and this was the way which needed patience and resistance, he noted. The IRGC [Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps] commander said that there were at least one million combatants who had received military training and been in warfronts, which was unprecedented in the world.

Referring to the damages and casualties the Iraqi enemy suffered since the outbreak of its imposed war, Reza'i said that in addition to the destruction of Iraqi 3rd, 5th and 9th Divisions, 90,000 of its forces had been killed, 170,000 wounded and over 50,000 became captive.

JOINT STAFF CHIEF BRIEFS KHOMEYNI ON WAR

LD291346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Excerpts] This morning Brig Gen Qasem 'Ali Zahirnezhad, chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was received by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and commander in chief, and reported to the imam of the nation on the latest developments and events on the battlefields.

After the meeting the chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: I hope that with the self-sacrifice and devotion of the combatants of Islam, under the command of the illustrious imam, we will be able to deliver a resounding response to those who have committed aggression against Islam's sanctity and our Islamic homeland as soon as possible.

MATERIALS CONCERNING RAMADAN OPERATION

Iraqi Air Attacks Repulsed

LD291340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report from Ilam, in retaliation for the repeated defeats of Ba'thist hirelings on the battlefronts, particularly inside Iraqi territory, Saddamist aircraft violated Ilam's airspace seven times from 2030 last night until 0400 today, intending to raid the city's residential areas. The enemy aircraft were confronted by the alertness of the air defense units of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and were not able to do any damage.

'Heavy Counterattack' Fails

LD291718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1646 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] According to an IRNA report, the first heavy counterattack launched by the Iraqi mercenaries to regain the positions won by the forces of Islam was smashed this morning.

The report says that, following the amazing victories last night by the army of Islam in continuation of the victorious Ramadan Operation, the defeated and disintegrating Saddamist army, following its disgraceful rout and the reorganization of its forces from the remnants of the forces left behind, resorted to a heavy counterattack at 0206 today but, thanks to the vigilance and heroic resistance put up by the combatants of Islam, their desperate efforts after 2 hours of fierce battle were smashed and the forces of the Saddamist army once again suffered heavy losses and casualties.

Soviet-Built Tanks Captured

LD301132 Tehran IRNA in English 0953 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Karbala Hq., July 30 (IRNA) -- The Islamic forces had fulfilled their aims by purging and destroying the enemy forces in an area of 80 square kms northwest of the Zayd outpost according to an IRGC [Islamic Revolution Guards Corps] commander in Karbala Hq. He also stated that the triangular embankments of the enemy were shattered and the Islamic forces had so achieved their scheduled aims in the Ramadan Operation.

The IRGC commander also pointed out some sophisticated Soviet-built T-72 tanks were seized intact by Islamic forces.

Iraqi Plane Downed

LD301106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] IRNA reports from the dawn headquarters that at 0250 today an aircraft of the enemy's aggressive armed forces was hit by the brave Islamic combatants' antiaircraft fire and crashed in the operational sector inside Iraqi territory. As of 0700 there had been no report on the aircraft pilot's or crew's fate.

Commander Describes Operation

LD301252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, Colonel Niaki, commander of the 92d Armored Division in Ahvaz, in an interview with a Central News Unit correspondent this morning, explaining details of the operations carried out by combatants of Islam the night before last, announced that the aim of the fifth phase of the Ramadan Operation was to destroy the enemy forces in their own territory. He said that, during these operations, the combatants of Islam completely annihilated the 50th Armored Brigade from the 12th Division of the mercenary Iraqi Armed Forces. The combatants of Islam also inflicted blows on the 15th and 20th Mechanized Infantry Brigades and the 26th Armored Brigade from the 5th Division of the Iraqi Ba'thist-Zionist Armed Forces, and more than 65 percent of the equipment of these brigades was destroyed.

He announced that during this phase of the operations more than 110 Iraqi troops were captured and added that there are more than 15 officers among the POW's, including one lieutenant colonel, who was the commander of a tank brigade, and one commander of a tank company.

Colonel Niaki added that during these operations an officer pilot, the advance observer of the enemy's air force in the 50th Brigade from the 12th Division of the mercenary Iraqi Armed Forces, was taken prisoner, together with other Iraqi officers, the night before last. It was the duty of this pilot to guide the enemy planes over the first line of our forces.

Referring to the scope of operations by the combatants of Islam, he said that along just one operational axis, north of the Zayd garrison in Iraq, there were more than 90 tanks belonging to an enemy armored brigade according to the lieutenant colonel, who commanded an Iraqi tank brigade and who was captured by the warriors of Islam; more than 80 percent of these tanks were destroyed during the first moments of the offensive.

He went on to say that there seems to be an acute shortage of manpower in the Iraqi Ba'thist-Zionist Armed Forces because a very large number of the enemy infantry forces have been killed or captured by the combatants of Islam.

He added that, for the same reason, the enemy has created many obstacles on the (?ground), including minefields and canals, in an attempt to overcome this shortage.

He continued by saying that, during the Ramadan Operation, the combatants of Islam came across some irregular minefields, which had been planted without taking into account the necessary specifications. He further stated that these minefields do not require strict control [as heard], but they are an indication of the enemy's manpower shortage.

Commenting on the earthworks that the enemy had created in order to be immune from attacks of the combatants of Islam, Colonel Niaki said that even this new invention, which is one of the Zionist methods of defense, could not help the Iraqi mercenaries; the brave warriors of Islam were able to penetrate inside these fortifications within the first hours of the offensive and, while destroying a large number of arms and equipment, they killed enemy troops and inflicted effective and fatal blows on them.

Referring to the effective and useful artillery fire of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Colonel Niaki said that one of the reasons for our success in destroying the enemy forces inside their own territory during the fifth phase of the Ramadan Operation was the constant artillery fire of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. We have some documents at our disposal, indicating that the enemy has often admitted to being under accurate and effective artillery fire.

Commenting on the messages prepared by the enemy, he said that, during the operations carried out the night before last, an Iraqi brigade commander reported to his superior commander that the Iranian forces had penetrated their fortifications for the unpteenth time and have surrounded them on two sides.

He added that another Iraqi commander asked repeatedly for an immediate retreat, because his forces were on the verge of complete destruction. This commander also said that more than 80 of the tanks in his brigade had been destroyed. But the high-ranking enemy commanders wanted him to resist. At this point the commander of the brigade strongly objected by shouting.

Finally, Colonel Niaki added that, with the complete destruction of the 50th Armored Brigade from the Iraqi 12th Division, it is proved that this armored brigade of the enemy is destroyed [as heard].

Joint Staff Communique 1,001

LD301810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Communique No 1,001 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear compatriots: The conditions on the fronts of the imposed war in the southern and western parts of the country and the efforts of the combatants of Islam to destroy the aggressive Ba'thist forces of Iraq on those fronts are brought to your attention:

According to reports received from the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at 0242 and 0302 this morning a plane and a helicopter of the Ba'thist mercenaries of Iraq were shot down by our armed forces' antiaircraft units in the southern operational sector. With indefatigable and round-the-clock effort, the transport pilots of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran constantly and effectively support the combatant units of Islam.

The resisting and self-sacrificing combatants of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who are ever-present in the trenches, are stopping the enemy's movements and activities by returning their fire. During exchanges of fire on the Meymak and Mehran fronts over the past 24 hours, they destroyed parts of enemy positions and emplacements and killed or wounded several Saddamites. Meanwhile, parallel with the destruction of Iraqi forces, the (Bannin) oil installations came under heavy-artillery fire, causing considerable damage.

On the western fronts the self-sacrificers of the engineering units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are busy mopping up areas and clearing minefields. Every day they collect large quantities of assorted mines laid by the Ba'thist Iraqi aggressors.

On the Marivan and Paveh fronts, artillery and heavy-weapon fire was exchanged between the powerful forces of Islam and the mercenary Saddamite aggressors. Our combatants were considerably superior. This time the artillery fire of the combatants of the ground forces inflicted heavy losses and casualties on an Iraqi column that was moving on the Biarreh axis.

On the Abadan front, the gendarmerie combatants brought the positions and personnel of the Saddamites under fire, destroying several emplacements and killing a number of the Saddamite mercenaries.

Yesterday the criminal Ba'thists of Iraq again brought the residential areas and oil installations of Abadan under long-range artillery fire, wrecking people's houses, martyring six dear compatriots and injuring a number of others.

Yesterday a feeble attempt by aggressive Iraqi fighter planes was foiled, thanks to the strong reaction by the antiaircraft units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Invading planes of the aggressive Army of Iraq were forced to flee before committing any crimes on all southern and western sectors and fronts.

[Signed] The Joint Staff on the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Joint Staff Communique 1,002

LD311724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Communique No 1,002 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The self-sacrificing Muslim warriors of Iran will resist to their last breath for the sake of their sacred aspirations, which have their source in the teachings of Islam and the Koran; and the powerful hand of the Creator assists them on every occasion.

In the last 24 hours our powerful combatants in the operational sector defended newly captured positions and returned enemy fire. In this sector our combatants, in continuing their military and reconnaissance activities against enemy units, took advantage of every available opportunity to inflict loss and damage on the Saddamist forces, and so they continued the operations to destroy enemy forces inside Iraqi territory.

The weak enemy, unable to face our defenders in open combat, once again shelled residential areas of Abadan yesterday. As a result, several places were set on fire and two of our compatriots were martyred.

Exchanges of fire continued in the country's western operational sectors. On each front the forces of Islam succeeded in neutralizing the enemy moves and activities by returning their fire. The exchange of fire was intense in the Mehran and Meymak regions; during this exchange of fire, considerable damage was inflicted on the enemy's command headquarters.

Our artillery fire on enemy positions in the vicinity of Panjwin and Biarreh set fire to and destroyed some of the fortifications and positions of the Saddamist forces.

Exchange of fire continued in the Paveh sector, in which our forces were superior.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Joint Staff Communique 1,003

LD011810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Communique No 1,003 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. This is to inform the dear Muslim compatriots of the outcome of the battles and efforts by the self-sacrificers of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Armed Forces in the last 24 hours:

In the last 24 hours, battles and exchanges of fire have continued with intensity in most of the Ramadan Operation sectors; Islam's victorious and successful combatants crushed and neutralized as vigorously as possible any action and last-ditch effort by the aggressive Iraqi Ba'thist forces.

There was sustained support provided by the self-sacrificers and the noble action by the airborne force on all fronts for the combatants of the ground forces, which helped the combatants of Islam achieve victory and overcome the enemy. On these fronts the powerful combatants of Islam, consolidating and reinforcing their defensive positions, and also identifying the positions of the Saddamist hirelings, delivered the necessary and fundamental blows to them, fired on Iraqi Ba'thist armor, artillery and fortifications, silenced their fire and inflicted substantial damages and casualties on the enemy.

The criminal Iraqi Ba'thist hirelings resorted at 1420 yesterday to a series of offensive operations and artillery fire on one of the fronts in the Ramadan Operation sector. Little do they realize that whenever and wherever they resort to such last-ditch efforts they achieve nothing except the loss of a number of dead or wounded and a large quantity or arms and equipment, for the self-sacrificers and warriors of Islam courageously block their move and by heavy and accurate artillery fire force the enemy forces to retreat.

Eventually the powerful combatants of Islam took the initiative at 1600 and controlled the hapless Iraqi Ba'thist forces, thus taking charge of the action.

Yesterday exchanges of artillery and heavy-weapon fire continued on the country's western fronts, with combative units of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Armed Forces having superior firepower. The combatants of the ground forces, directing artillery fire on Saddamist positions and units, prevented them from carrying out any operation and action and destroyed two vehicles belonging to the Iraqi Ba'thist forces and killed several personnel. Meanwhile, our engineering units continue to clear up and collect mines in mined areas.

On the Marivan and Paveh fronts, there was a sporadic exchange of fire, and the Islamic combatants' retaliatory fire aimed at Iraqi positions and the garrison at Panjwin inflicted considerable losses and damages on the Saddamist lackeys, and silenced their fire by killing or wounding several Saddamist forces.

The gendarmerie combatants on the Abadan front returned the fire of the Iraqi Ba'thist hirelings, aimed at enemy positions and fortifications on the other side of the Arvand Rud and destroyed several enemy trenches and observation posts. By silencing the fire of the Saddamist criminals, they halted their activity and movements on the Al-Faw-Basra front.

Yesterday all the Iraqi Ba'thist air attacks were neutralized by the air defense units of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Armed Forces, and intruding aircraft of the aggressive Iraqi Armed Forces were forced to flee.

The city of Abadan again came under heavy-artillery and heavy-weapon fire by the criminal Iraqi Ba'thists, as a result of which one house was destroyed and two people were injured.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

100 KURDISH REBELS KILLED NEAR SAR DASHT 30 JULY

LD010148 Tehran IRNA in English 1916 GMT 31 Jul 82

["Counterrevolutionaries Badly Beaten" -- IRNA headline]

[Text] Urumiyeh, July 31, IRNA -- Some 100 counterrevolutionaries were killed during an unprecedented purging operation against rebel positions belonging to the outlawed Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) on heights near Sar Dasht, in West Azarbayjan Province, Friday.

FRENCH REFUSAL TO REPAY LOAN DENOUNCED

LD012136 Tehran IRNA in English 2000 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Tehran, August 1 IRNA -- The Ministry of Economics and Finance today in a statement denounced the refusal of the Commissariat d'Energie Atomique of France and the French Government to repay a one billion dollar loan granted to the commissariat by the former Iranian Government back in 1974.

The statement said that the former Iranian regime, as part of its extravagant programmes and in an effort to increase the economic and technical dependence of Iran on the Western countries, signed many contracts with various French companies in 1974 and 1975. In addition to these contracts, which mainly concerned enrichment of uranium to be used in the Iranian nuclear power plants, the Iranian Government granted several loans to the French Government on easy terms including a one billion dollar loan to the commissariat. The unconditional repayment of the loan on demand was guaranteed by the French Government.

Following the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran in 1979, after studies the Iranian Government was discontinuing its nuclear power projects, and declined to purchase uranium. Following this decision disputes arose between the Iranian Government on the one hand and the French companies, including Eurodif, in 1979 despite the provisions of the contracts, took the case to the International Chamber of Commerce of Paris, filed a complaint against the Atomic Energy Organisation of Iran and later secured a court order which froze all the sums related to the one billion dollar loan granted to the commissariat by Iran.

Following this the commissariat informed Iran that because of the court order, it could not meet its obligations towards Iran concerning the loan and, therefore, it would desposit the installments of the loan in a blocked ban account related to Iran so that these sums would be transferred to Iran once the ban were lifted.

The Finance Ministry explained that for the past three years Iran had been following the case and finally last April, the Paris Court of Appeal gave an order for lifting the ban on the said sums, which were about 275 million dollars. However, the commissariat, contrary to its claims and enjoying the full support of the French Government, resorted to other deceits and refused to pay its debts to Iran. This measure showed, said the statement, the French Government's lack of respect for its international financial obligations and instead its following on the policies of the hegemonistic powers. It proved that if the interests of these countries were seen to be at stake these countries would trample upon the principles which they pretended to observe.

The court in its verdict had said that since the French Government was involved in the case as a guarantor, the loan of the Iranian Government to the French company was related to the political relations of both governments to the foreign policy of the French Government and to the overall state of international relations. Because of these reasons, the verdict added, the French courts were not authorised to deal with the case. The Iranian Government tried to appeal to overturn the lower court ruling. However, the court of appeal reaffirmed the previous ruling.

The statement stressed that this case proved that the French Government did not have the slightest respect for its obligations, its courts, the independence of these courts and ultimately for its judicial system. It further reiterated that the incident showed the weakness of the French judicial system before the executive branch of the French Government.

At the end the statement warned countries having economic and financial relations with France to carefully consider this case and to take into account the weakness of the obligations supposedly binding the French Government. The statement further raised the question of whether the commissariat were really a corporate body independent of the French Government especially with regards to its bearing upon French foreign policy as stated in the court's ruling.